

## Major Mitchel as He Appeared in Various Activities Both as Mayor of New York and in Training to Serve the United States in the War



headache attacks from which he had suffered at frequent intervals during recent years.

"If I ever get one of my real bad headaches while flying," Major Mitchel was quoted as saying to a friend recently when the subject of his headaches was being discussed, "I fear it will be all up with me."

#### Slated to Go to France Soon.

Major Mitchel was killed on what is believed to have been almost the eve of his departure for active service in France. With Mrs. Mitchel he came here June 19 from San Diego and soon after began to learn the finer points of pursuing enemy machines in a scout machine. During recent days he was learning the final stages of flying which are required of all men sent into the air at the battle front.

When he went on to the field with his instructor, Lieut. John McCaffery, early this morning, the two were chatting and laughing over the subject of New York city politics. As the ex-Mayor was climbing into the seat of his machine Lieut. McCaffery remarked jokingly that he was sorry he was not a veteran in New York last fall so that he could have added at least one ballot to the ex-Mayor's tally.

"Oh, that's all right—what's the difference now?" cried Major Mitchel, smilingly. "It's all over now," he added, his last words as he started his engine.

#### Mitchel a Daring Aviator.

One of the mechanicians at the field said yesterday:

"It makes my hair stand on end to see Major Mitchel fly. He takes so many risks and seems to think nothing of it."

Major Mitchel recently told a Lake Charles banker he had chosen the aviation section of the service because he believed he could advance more rapidly than in any other department.

"My one wish," he said, "is to get over to the Western front where I can do some work that will count."

Major and Mrs. Mitchel had been recipients of many social attentions since arriving in Lake Charles. Major Mitchel was so devoted to his duties, however, he found little time to participate in the social or civic affairs of the town. He declined numerous invitations to make appearances, his only public appearance being at a luncheon of the Rotary Club.

The accident is the only one of its kind which has occurred at Gerstner Field.

Mrs. Mitchel received hundreds of messages of sympathy from prominent persons in New York city, California and elsewhere.

#### PUBLIC FUNERAL FOR LATE MAYOR LIKELY

Mitchel's Body Is to Lie in State in City Hall.

Subject only to the approval of John Purroy Mitchel's wife and his mother, plans have already been made for a great public funeral, which, supplementing the military honors, would probably mark the respect in which the city of New York holds the memory of the former Mayor.

In charge of the general arrangements tentatively planned is Lamar Hardy, who was Corporation Counsel in the latter months of Mr. Mitchel's administration, and who was among Mr. Mitchel's closest friends. It is his expectation, in common with the ideas of Theodore Roosevelt, former secretary to the Mayor; Robert Adams, former Fire Commissioner; George McAneny, William A. Prendergast and others who were publicly and privately in the closest association with Mr. Mitchel, that the relatives will consent to a public funeral.

This would include the reception of the body by a committee of New York's most distinguished citizens, without regard to politics, when it arrives from Lake Charles, La., possibly on Tuesday; a procession to the City Hall, where the body of Major Mitchel would lie in state and where the thousands of mourning citizens would pay their last respects, and probably a public meeting of extraordinary size and solemnity at which some formal tribute to the character and courage and ability of Mr. Mitchel could be paid by men who knew him best.

#### Tries to Reach Mrs. Mitchel.

Mrs. Mitchel telegraphed Mr. Hardy yesterday morning and asked him to act for her husband's friends. Last night she notified him she would leave Lake Charles this morning at 8 o'clock and would arrive in New York Tuesday morning, bringing the body. An escort will be provided.

Mrs. Mitchel told Mr. Hardy to confer with Mrs. James Mitchel, the mother, and proceed with any funeral plans which may be agreed upon by her. Mr. Hardy at once went to call upon Mrs. James Mitchel.

Mrs. James Mitchel is bearing up remarkably well, at her home, 447 West

162d street. Dr. Martin Dwyer of 3800 Broadway, a friend of the family, was called to attend the Major's mother, but his services were not necessary.

Mrs. James Mitchel received a letter from her son at 1 o'clock yesterday, after she had been notified of his death. The letter was dated July 1 and said he did not know when he would go to France. He added that he was in excellent health and in good shape.

Mrs. Mitchel, through Mr. Bell, said it was one of his beautiful boyish letters to her, such as he always wrote, and he mentioned having met Arthur Woods at Lake Charles June 30 and how well he had found him.

Within half an hour after Mr. Hardy, at the office of Stanchfield & Gray, at 120 Broadway, had set himself to the task, he began to hear from scores of men that admired the former Mayor and that expressed the hope New York would properly honor Mr. Mitchel's memory.

Mr. Hardy, therefore, sought at once to get into communication with Mrs. Mitchel, but his efforts were unavailing. The telegraph and telephone companies reported that a storm in the South had disarranged and interrupted service, and that expressed the hope New York would properly honor Mr. Mitchel's memory.

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her daughter-in-law through a telegram which said simply:

"John killed in airplane accident at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Leaving tonight."

Similar telegrams were received by Lamar Hardy and others of the late Mayor's friends. None of them knew whether Mrs. Mitchel was to bring the body with her, but it was assumed that this was the case and that the journey would occupy about forty-eight hours. In that event the body would arrive in New York to-morrow evening.

Mr. Hardy sought last evening to obtain information from Washington as to these details and as to the military funeral, which of course will be held whether or not a public funeral is desired by Mrs. Mitchel, but Washington was poorly informed up to a late hour, wire trouble having interfered with messages.

It is probable that no definite announcement as to the public ceremony can be made until to-morrow morning after the meeting of the former Commissioners of the Mitchel administration. They will confer with Grover Whalen, the Mayor's secretary, or with the Mayor directly as soon as Mrs. Mitchel is heard from.

The fact of a Saturday half holiday prevented the immediate adoption of resolutions of respect and sorrow on the part of civic associations.

**GERMANS CLING TO EMERY.**

Diplomatic Efforts Fail to Obtain Release of American.

GENEVA, July 6.—It is learned through the American Red Cross organization at Bern that every diplomatic effort to obtain the release of Major Henry Crosby Emery has failed up to the present. In violation of international law the Germans seized Major Emery last March on the island of Heligoland, and in spite of his heroic protestations as the official representative of the American Government in a neutral country, transported him to Germany.

According to the latest reliable information received by the Red Cross, Major Emery was interned recently at Darmstadt. Although he is well treated he feels keenly the degradation put upon his official position. Negotiations for his release will be continued.

Major Emery, who formerly was a professor of Yale University, left the United States in September, 1916, to represent New York banking interests in Petrograd and later was a member of the Root commission to Russia. An Amsterdam dispatch of June 29 said that Major Emery was in Berlin, at liberty, but was compelled to report to the police once a week.

**SEA POWER FOR PRESIDENT.**

Senate Passes Bill Giving Control of Shipping for War Purposes.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—An Administration bill designed to confer on the shipping for war purposes was passed after slight amendment to-day by the Senate. It now goes to conference, having passed the House.

The President may delegate the powers, which are now in part indirectly exercised by the War Trade and Shipping boards, to any agency. He is empowered to regulate ocean freight rates, requisition vessels, determine priority of shipment of goods, control charter drydocks, loading facilities and warehouses.

An amendment adopted by the Senate forbids Government purchase of any terminal or warehouse facilities. Another Senate amendment eliminated a provision for prison sentences for those violating any regulation of the administrative board.

**WILSON GETS 12 BILLION BILL.**

Profiteering in Army Uniforms Is Charged in Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The \$12,000,000 army appropriation bill was completed late to-day by Congress and now goes to the President. The conference report on the measure was approved by both the House and Senate after only brief consideration.

Dissatisfaction was voiced in the Senate over the elimination at the instance of the House conferees of the amendment by Senator Jones (Wash.) providing for the sale of the Government of uniform and equipment to army officers at cost. Senator Jones charged that private dealers are guilty of "outrageous" profiteering and estimated that the 240,000 officers in the army are being mulcted of \$48,000,000 annually.

Citing a specific case, the Washington Senator said he had been informed that a contract to furnish watches costing \$10 to officers had been made at one camp at a rate of \$21 for each watch. Senator Penrose (Pa.) said the circumstances suggested bribery, and Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, promised an investigation and added that the refusal of the House to accept the Jones amendment was "outrageous."

## TRUE PATRIOT, SAYS THEODORE ROUSSEAU

Mitchel Insisted on Serving U. S., Aviation Being Only Service Open to Him.

### TRAINED FOR INFANTRY

His Former Secretary Tells How Mayor Ignored Politics to Work for City.

The following appreciation of the late Mayor Mitchel was written by Theodore Roosevelt, his secretary for four years in City Hall, and now secretary to Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company:

"Five years of such intimate association as I had with John Mitchel gives me the real value of a man. As his secretary during a period which held every variety of good and ill fortune, watching him and working with him constantly, I came to know him as I have known no one else in my life."

"The peculiar and nerve straining excitements of the office of Mayor, and especially his particular term as Mayor, enforced an association which would scarcely have been possible had it not been founded on the strongest friendship. So when I say that in his death there passed the truest, bravest and most unselfish spirit I have ever known, I know that I speak the truth."

"John Mitchel was no politician. He had an idea when he became Mayor that he could do a business man's job. With this purpose always first in his mind, he naturally refused to be influenced by party politics. He knew just enough about politics to know that unless an officeholder strives to please groups and factions to the sacrifice of real efficiency, real efficiency is impossible, at least to the office of Mayor of the city of New York."

"Many times in going over the stacks of invitations which came to him daily I would urge him to go to this or that function, which was uninteresting and dull, but his attendance at which would please some group or section of the city."

"Intolerant of Unessentials."

"Great patience was not a virtue of his. He was intolerant of unessentials and annoying details. He would absolutely refuse to attend these affairs, and when I would insist, out of consideration for the fact that he would be making political friends, he invariably replied that he had no desire to gain ground politically, that he was through with political life after this term and that he merely wished to do the immediate job that lay before him as best he could."

"The detail of the city's business absorbed his time and his thought. I think no one ever knew more of municipal problems than he. He was never so interested as when struggling with some especially baffling problem in connection with the city government. He certainly came into office at a time when a clear understanding and vigorous grasp of the town's affairs were needed."

"He fell heir to the mounting accumulation of financial embarrassments which the city after so many years of misrule. Every thoughtful citizen knows how he and his colleagues on the Board of Estimate, and his commissioners, worked to remedy the situation. The friends he made while he was Mayor were men whose regard was based on an intelligent understanding of his work as Mayor. Their friendship was of the sort which lasts, and is not selfish."

"As I look back now as far as the summer of 1914 I realize that his foresight—hunch, if you want to call it that—about the war was uncanny. Even before the Lusitania was sunk he told me that America would surely be in the war. I believe that he was a born soldier, and that if he had held a commission in the line he would have gained great distinction. Men naturally followed him as soon as they came really to know him."

"The preparation of this country for national defense became one of the dearest desires of his heart. He came to my house one night to tell me that he had made up his mind to go to the first Plattsburg camp as a rookie. The idea seemed, I am ashamed to say now, a little fantastic to me, but when I came pretty soon to understand the spirit behind his intention I of course appreciated

that it was a fine thing for him to do.

"He went to the camps of 1915 and 1916, giving up his month's vacation each summer to do so. I believe, and this is borne out by Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Wood and other men who fought so strongly for preparedness in those early days, that Mitchel's enthusiasm for the Plattsburg idea helped the cause of preparedness immeasurably. He went in as a rookie under a company commander whom I know, Capt. John R. Kelly, then of the Tenth Infantry, now Col. Kelly, commanding an artillery regiment in France, a hard taskmaster but a splendid soldier, a man who would not show favoritism to anyone."

"Under him Mitchel won the rank of First Lieutenant. He made friends at Plattsburg from all parts of the country, and after these camps he constantly received letters from fellow rookies who wanted him to raise a brigade or division to go to France before the draft idea had become a reality."

"When the history of the preparedness movement in this country is written, if it ever is, his efforts as a propagandist in those early days, when preparedness was not any too popular, will fill an important page. He organized the Mayor's Committee on National Defense long before we went into the war, and was smiled at for doing so."

**Alleged Absurdity Is Justified.**

"The idea of a Mayor's Committee on National Defense struck many people as being incongruous and a little absurd. That was the work of the committee justified that idea. The best citizens in New York were on it, and they worked hard and did a good job."

"It was Mitchel's plan to have a conference of Mayors in St. Louis in 1916. That was the first big popular expression in favor of national defense. About twenty-five Mayors of the biggest cities in the country attended and adopted resolutions endorsing the draft and an adequate army and navy second to none in strength. Mitchel's idea was that through the Mayors the people could speak more directly than in any other way, and subsequent developments have proved that he was right."

"Had he been able to do so he would have resigned as Mayor and gone into the service long before the election of November 6. This, however, was out of the question and the demands that he run again in opposition to his every desire and hope for his future were such that he had to yield and make the race."

"Immediately after the election he returned to go into the army. He applied for admission to an officers' training camp, but this was denied him because at that time the rule had been made permitting only enlisted men to attend these camps. So he accepted the commission as Major of aviation, offered him by Gen. Squier. I think the day following the election of November 6."

**Aviation Plans Met Protests.**

"His friends were disturbed and displeased that he should go into aviation, but he was bound to go into the service. It was characteristic of him that he would not be content with work of an administrative nature and that he took the courses in flying from A to Z. In his first letter to me after his first flight at San Diego he said that flying was neither so good nor so bad as one might expect."

"He told of reaching for a brace when his pilot turned a sharp angle on this first trip and laughing at himself for doing it. It was impossible for me to believe that a man 35 years old could go into combat flying, but he wrote that he was taking the entire course of instruction, and wrote about doing stunt flying and cross-country work."

"He was naturally gifted with mechanical genius. He drove a motor car beautifully, with a good deal of dash and an appearance of recklessness, but he was never in an accident when he was at the wheel."

"In his last letter to me, a little less than ten days ago, he wrote that he had just received orders to go to Germany to take part in the war. He was very pleased to hear that Mr. Balfour especially took occasion to express his regard and admiration for the Mayor and wrote him very frequently."

"The same was true of the Italian and

## ROMANIAN SENATE O. K.'S PEACE TREATY

Germany Is Despoiling Country of Food Supplies.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—The Rumanian Senate has adopted the German peace treaty, according to Bucharest advices. The vote, it is added, was unanimous.

PARIS, July 6.—Dr. Breckinridge Baine of Washington has arrived at Bern from Bucharest, where for several years he had charge of a Rumanian hospital. He declares that Germany is taking all food supplies from that country for home consumption. For example, he adds, the Germans have left only one cow on every tenth farm. Future crops have been bought up.

The petroleum wells, which were partly destroyed by the British, says Dr. Baine, have been repaired and are now in full swing. Everything is going to Germany, nothing to her allies. These statements are confirmed by distinguished Rumanian representatives, who have arrived at Lucerne from Bucharest. Emil Petrescu, Mayor of Bucharest, said that he was personally ruined, but had the greatest confidence in the victory of the Allies.

"Take Jonescu, a former Cabinet Minister, said that no sensible man would accept the German peace forced upon Rumania, as the Rumanians have supreme confidence in President Wilson and the greatness of the American effort."

M. Jonescu, after he visits Paris and London, will proceed to Washington, where he will lay before the President the serious Rumanian situation.

**FLAYS ROMANIAN PEACE**

Dr. Cohn Tells Reichstag Treaty Is Nothing But Robbery.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—A bitter attack on the German peace with Rumania and militarism was made in the debate in the Reichstag Thursday by Dr. Cohn, Independent Socialist, according to the *Reichische Westfaelische Zeitung* of Essen.

"We reject the Rumanian treaty," he said. "Like the Ukrainian treaty, it will not produce a real peace. The Rumanian Jews still lack rights. This treaty is nothing but bartering for trouble and railways."

"The treaty is nothing but a disguise, perhaps undisguised robbery. Here the President called upon the Cohn to observe moderation in his remarks. After further criticisms Dr. Cohn explained:

"Unless militarism is overcome we cannot obtain a lasting peace."

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